Race Relations - 1918

Co operation

Passing of a Southern Leader

James L. Sibley of Montgomery, Ala., a young Southern white man who is a state leader in education, referred in an address at Hampton Institute to the splendid work of Mrs. John Little of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Sibley said:

"While I am at Hampton I want to tell you of the life of a Southern woman who had the Hampton spirit—Mrs. John Little—a woman who has done so much that I think you should know about her work.

"She was a Southern woman, living at Louisville, Ky. She married a Southern man a minister who became interested in the Negroes of Louisville. She started a mission there, in a little church, among the colored people, and at the time of her death there were two churches and 1100 members in the two churches. Dr. William H. Sheppard [a Hampton ex-student] who was a Negro missionary to Africa, is pastor of one of the churches.

"Mrs. Little was down in Alabama during the past summer and had charge of the Conference for Colored Women. Our church the Presbyterian Church in the South has awakened to the fact that something should be done for the Negro women of its denomination and for others. It has been largely through the help and spiritual advice of women like Mrs. Little that this Conference has been a success. It is with a great deal of regret that we have recently learned of her death."

To this simple, heart-felt expression of appreciation, expressed by Mr. Sibley for his co-workers in Alabama and among Southern Presbyterians, Hampton Institute gives its hearty endorsement.

Surely all who are engaged in the training of colored youth for unselfish service during these days of severe strain, should be thankful for the constructive work which Mrs. Little did so quietly and so effectively: but, above all, they should rejoice that Mrs. Little was one of a growing army of strong, fearless Southern friends of Negro progress through better churches, better schools, and better homes.

DR. RILEY WRITES OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT

The Birmingham Reporter

EXPRESSES GREAT HOPE FOR THE COLRED MAN, AND POINTS OUT HIS GREATEST OPPORTUNITY, SHOWING WHAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DO IN THIS SECTION.

12-27-18

Reporter Praised For Its Stand On Matters Affecting The Race

He Wants Race Members to be Obedient to Law and Order—Cultivate the Proper Relation With White Friends is Advised—He Expresses the Opinion That Much Can Be Accomplished Right Here in Jefferson County.

Dr. B. F. Riley, an unquestionable friend of the colored race, and one of the most outspoken advocates of human justice in the country, is writing this week in The Birmingham Reporter on the colored people in the Birmingham district and people generally of the country, with special reference to the position of the colored man in the reconstruction period. Dr. Riley has been doing work among colored people for the past ten years. He has prepared a book, known as the White Man's Burden, that is sold throughout America and in foreign countries. This book gives the history of the colored man in this country and speaks for his perpetual growth with the guiding hand of white friends. The article here handed the Birmingham Reporter is one characteristic of the life and councel of Dr. Riley. He warns of sensible patience on the part of the race, tells of their struggles in years past, and the glorious achievements brought to them during the world war. He speaks plainly of his work with colored people in the Southwest, and tells how they rallied to the interest of the Government and how loyally they have stood in all issues and how they stand now for the best interest and safety of the American people. The article is inspiring, encouraging and is one that would do well to keep as a race record. He advises coolness, fair and honorable proceedings at all times, obedience to law and a respect for white friends among us, and a co-operation with the better element of that race.

The war, and the Negro's activities in it, have brought to the American people Dr. Riley's articles of years ago, of giving the colored American a chance and applauding the good things that he does, as well as giving public utterances to the unfortunate happenings that sometimes come to individuals of the race. Here is what Dr. Riley says:

The Colored People and the Birmingham District.

The effort of the Birmingham Reporter to protect the colored people against the imposition of wrong and injustice, to encourage industry, thrift and right living, and to stimulate satisfaction in remaining right here in Alabama, is worthy of all praise. In the main, those who have gone elsewhere in pursuit of greater happiness and prosperity, have not been rewarded in proportion to their expectations. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," which many have found to their sorrow. While an occasional one makes a lucky hit, many who have gone away, would gladly return if they could.

The first thing to be clearly considered, is that of the Negro making a place for himself. This he has to do, no matter where he goes. In the North, where there are comparatively few of the race, and where they are largely a novelty, the question of a race problem is just now being mooted, and some Northern papers are discussing it with a degree of apprehension. In the South, that question is being lost sight of, and the opposite of it is becoming a problem. Once people thought, what are we going to do with the Negro? Now, when many have been induced to leave, the question has wheeled about and has become what are we going to do without the Negro?

In other words, the colored race of the South is well on its way toward the settlement of the question, while elsewhere they will have to begin it where we passed many years ago. If it was to the advantage of the colored people to go anywhere for the best, I should urge them to go. If after ten years' of study of the question in the South, and of effort to benefit the race has not secured confidence in me, as a friend of the Negro, then it cannot be had. I will never befriend any people or any man in a course of wrong, but will go my length for any sober, industrious, ambitious and worthy people who seek to live right. To this end, years of my life have been given, so that I cannot advise one to his hurt, if I know it.

I am for men—for men—regardless of race, color, condition, and all else. To me humans are humans, and to labor for their good is my purpose. I am in position to study conditions and facts, hence my advice as above given. If conditions were otherwise, and if they favored the colored people leaving, I should say so plainly and bluntly.

Within the years covered by the world war, new conditions have everywhere risen. There is ahead a better and brighter day for all peoples. But all will have to wait—wait on God's unfolding. He is never in a hurry. His thoughts are not your thoughts, nor his ways your ways. All must be patient. The change is not going to be sudden—it is not going to take place overnight. We, all of us, must stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. To no people does this more aptly apply than to those of our colored race. Things may not always go our way, but the path of duty is always the clearest.

The Negroes have furnished to the world war nearly four hundred thousand soldiers, and to the race have been given more than twelve hundred commissions. Colored troops have astonished the world by their courage. It is said that when the Negro troops would charge the Germans, in France, they headed at once for Berlin. The only difficulty was that when they charged, they would go too far, and they had to place white officers in front of them to keep them back. Whatever else may be said of the Negro, he is a patriot. No people of the earth have displayed more patriotism than the black people of these Southern states.

In the recent United War Work campaign, I was called to the Southwest to organize the colored people, and was the executive Secretary in the four states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. I organized them, and raised about a million dollars from the race in those four states. We asked the colored people of San Antonio for ten thousand dollars, and they raised it and had it ready before the drive began. We asked those of Fort Worth for five thousand, and on the first day of the drive they telegraphed us that they didn't have but nine thousand eight hundred dollars raised on Saturday of the drive. Every where throughout those four states, I openly proclaimed them a great race.

These deeds on the field and at home shall not be forgotten. We, all of us, need to be patient, law-abiding industrious, and peaceable, and if wrongs are done to the race, let it be known. There are strong, influential white friends by the thousand who will stand for justice and protection, and in the end, and as a result think more of the people whom they have thus befriended. This has come as one of the minor results of the war.

My advice to my colored friends is to cultivate and encourage pleasant relations with their white neighbors. Peace and good will must prevail. Lay your cases of oppression before them, and you know who they are, and two results will follow, one of which is, they will see that justice is done, and the other is, they will think more of you for having done this.

To what will this bring us? Co-operation. That we must have, and it must be as much sought by one race as by the other. Nothing is to be gained by murmur, complaint, cursing, and abusing. Make it a cool business, and go to it in the right way by bringing it to the attention of those in control. There is a way out of every difficulty. By this policy of co-operation and by it alone, can we settle racial differences. By urging colored people to be patient is not to insist on their quiet endurance of wrong, but to urge them in their persecution, where there is any, to bring it to the attention of worthy and influential white friends. If the colored people themselves undertake by any degree of violence to rectify wrongs, that will induce race fric-

tion and there will be only mischief to pay.

Much more can be said, but this is enough for one time.

B. F. RILEY.

Editor's Note:

We are thankful for the entire article by Dr. B. F. Riley. It certainly covers much of the conditions that must be met by the colored American. The Reporter wishes to thank the Doctor here and now for the kind mention made of our efforts in holding up to our people, thrift, honesty and industry, as well as advising against an unwholesome, untutored and unwise rush to sections not hitherto known of. While we had many to disagree, the saner and conscientious element of both races did agree, and the results are as stated by this sage and seer of human thought and human development. No man can make his best step or do the service necessary with a prejudiced mind, or with intent to punish for some sin committed years ago, by magnifying that sin and forgetting the place or its surroundings that you seek. No man, white or black, can doubt Dr. Riley. He has always, on all occasions, rung true for the race and humanity. We again thank him for the utterance and warn race members to watch his predictions.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 15 1918

Negro Farmers in the South.

Encouraging progress is being made by the negro farmers of the South. The Southern Publicity Committee, which has been collecting statistics showing the progress of the state of Virginia, announces that in seventeen Virginia counties more than 4,100 negro farmers raised all of their home supplies of food last year. Nearly 1,000 started new bank accounts. Perhaps the most encouraging statistics of all are those showing that negro boys in these counties raised 6,000 bushels of corn and 1,100 bushels of peanuts. "The late Booker Washington," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "knew his race better than other philanthropists have known it, and he was steadfastly of the opinion that the best opportunity for the American negro lay in the agricultural districts of the South, and in farming and ultimate farm ownership." Few persons are aware, unless they have studied the statistics, of the remarkable strides towards independence that have been made by negro farmers in the South in the last two decades. The number who own farms and are successfully tilling the soil has increased with startling rapidity. It is a gratifying fact, also, that the negro with a farm of his own is satisfied and contented and gives every indication of having found his proper element.

A MIGHTY MOVEMENT TOWARD RACIAL CO-OPERATION.

Voice of Mission
10-18

ALBERT DEEMS BETTS.

THE recent General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, which met in Atlanta, Ga., was more responsive to the needs of our colored brethren than any General Conference since the War between the states. Historians have generally overlooked the fact that in the middle of the last century Southern Methodism was spending over $100,000 annually for missions to slaves. So the present great advance is another case of history repeating itself; the spirit of the fathers has descended upon their great grandchildren. And it is a glorious fact.

To be more specific: (1) The Conference authorized an assessment for colored work amounting to $55,250 annually. This alone is an advance of 250 per cent at one stroke. Half of the funds so realized will be distributed by the Board of Education and the other half will be administered by the Board of Missions. But the funds will be used to aid in practically all phases of the work of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It is understood that much of the aid rendered will be upon the "dollar for dollar" proposition, which is very wise, in order to stimulate a corresponding generosity in behalf of wisely planned and very important enterprises.

(2) The Missionary Centenary carries with it a program for raising about $1,000,000 for the religious welfare and training of the Negro. The Woman's Missionary Council proposes to raise about $250,000 for the cause, of which $150,000 will go to Payne Annex, Augusta, Ga. The Board of Missions proposes to raise $500,000 of which $250,000 will go to Payne College and the other quarter of a million will be distributed among five other schools of the C. M. E. Church in amounts of $50,000 each. Besides these sums, over $200,000 is to be set aside for the development of our African Mission in the Belgian Congo.

It is a most wise policy to lend the larger aid to Payne College in order to make it an institution of commanding importance and representative of the true spirit of Southern Methodism in her attitude to our colored work. Although $400,000 is to go to Payne College and in addition there will be a substantial support given through the proceeds of the assessment for colored work. This will make it an institution worth over a half a million; and it can then provide for three times as many students as now, or nearly a thousand a year.

To sum up: Southern Methodism proposes to raise in the next five years approximately $1,200,000 to help train and equip a Christian leadership for the Negro race. It is a mighty program and worthy of our great Church, though by no means all that we ought to do. We will do still better as the years go by. In proportion to our size and means it is doubtful if there is another Church in the nation that has so large a program for this cause for the coming four years. It is a great task we have set ourselves. But we can do it, and by the Lord's help we will. Only the Gospel of Christ can bring men of varying clans and races into helpful cooperation and mutual love. This will be the supreme need of the new era that is dawning upon the world, and peace and prosperity of all mankind for time and eternity are dependent on the power of Him who reigns in both justice and love.

SOCIAL WORKERS IN CONFERENCE

WITHOUT contest, Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at its forty-fifth annual session at Kansas City last week. Miss Lathrop is the third woman to hold this office, her predecessors being Jane Addams and Mary Willcox Glenn. The distinction comes to her at a time when she is leading the humanitarian forces of the country to save the lives of 100,000 babies during "children's year."

Miss Lathrop was chosen by the new method of secret balloting adopted a year ago. She was nominated some weeks before the conference by a primary held by mail, conducted on the principle of proportional representation. It was somewhat of a disappointment to the advocates of this change in election procedure in the conference to learn that only forty of the several thousand members had cast ballots in the primary.

No competing ticket was nominated at the conference. The other officers chosen were:

First vice-president, LeRoy A. Halbert, general superintendent of the Board of Public Welfare, Kansas City; second vice-president, Thomas J. Riley, general secretary of the Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y.; third vice-president, Albert S. Johnstone, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, Columbia, S. C.; members of the executive committee to serve three years, Robert A. Woods, head of South End House, Boston, and president of the forty-fifth session, Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind., Mary E. Richmond, director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation; William T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., and M. Edith Campbell, of Cincinnati, O.

Up to Friday night, May 17, 1,709 delegates had registered. The prospect was, therefore, that before the end of the conference, 2,000 social workers would be in attendance.

A review of the discussions will be published in a later issue of the SURVEY. Widespread interest was manifested throughout the conference week in the efforts of the division on industrial and economic problems to draw up a program of reforms suitable for adoption by this country after the war and representing the views of social workers as a whole.

This program will concern itself especially with the "new relationships between capital, labor and government which the war has brought in every country." Another topic of keen interest was the desirability of federations of social agencies in our cities, particularly for the purpose of making unified and common appeals for funds.

Kansas City provided unusual facilities for promoting sociability among the delegates. One of the features of this program of hospitality was a pageant at Swope Park, representing Women in War Work. This was no procession of munition makers and factory employes but a spectacle of national groups of the women of the world rising to aid the cause of humanity. Costumed figures representing Britannia, Jean d'Arc Garibaldi, Kosciusko, Vartan the Armenian, Yusif Ben Karam the Syrian Kralyevich Marko the Serbian, Judas Maccabeus the Hebrew hero, and Frederick Douglas, the Negro educator, paraded into view, followed by group after group in national dress, walking beneath the flags of their countries.

A touch of the Orient came in the dark-eyed women of Syria, Armenia and Serbia. Upon the spectators it dawned that these marching women were the real burden bearers, stepping into the places left vacant by their men, and the pageant changed from a mere spectacle to reality. To the social workers present it meant more than the appeal of a woman's world in travail, it meant the opportunity of America to become internationally conscious, to unite native and foreign born alike in this country for purposes of war and reconstruction and to inaugurate an open international diplomacy with the peoples under subjection to our enemies and theirs, through the representatives of their races now sharing the freedom of the American soil.

NEGROES TAKING PART IN WORK OF RELIE

Constitution 5-29-17

The leading negroes of Atlanta ar manifesting great interest in helping t alleviate the suffering among those o their race affected by the recent fire

and more than twenty are giving at mittee. When the applicant is recom their time in co-operating with the Re mended by the committee he goes to Cross civilian committee. The committee, another committee, which finds out the tee on investigating and identifying ap- immediate need of the applicant. This plicants for help are Rev. P. J. Bryant, committee is composed of Mrs. John L. H. King, W. H. Nelson, W. D. Wil- Hope, chairman; S. C. J. Bryant, Selina liams, R. H. Singleton and Professor B Butler, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mattie Ford R. Holmes, president Holmes institute and Rev. Pollard-Wilfork. No applicant for aid will be consid- When the applicant has passed the ered unless recommended by this com-

Race Relations — 1918
Co-operation

LEARNING THE LESSON OF CO-OPERATION

The Southern Christian Advocate 6-18

A rather remarkable meeting was held in the City of New Orleans on last Saturday evening. It is the first of its kind that has been held in this section. It will do great good in stabilizing labor in this section, in settling mis-understanding and will make possible the adjustment of such industrial differences as will give to the Nation the largest possible per centage of efficiency in the labor of both races. The meeting was projected on a very lage scale. Governor Pleasant, Mayor Behrman of the City of New Orleans, President W. Buchanan of the Colored State Normal school of Alabama and others were speakers on this occasion. The music was furnished by a chorus of 300 colored voices under the direction of Miss Camille Nickerson. Several of the old plantation melodies were sung. We have not the slightest doubt but that the singing of these songs had a melting effect upon the vast audience that gathered at Lafayette Square. In the first place, the songs were beautifully and effectively rendered. They went from the heart to the heart and a congenial atmosphere was created for the speakers who were to discuss interracial co-operation, interracial responsibility and interracial helpfulness.

The races in New Orleans and this section have been aloof all too long. We have looked askance at each other. We have misunderstood each other, shaking our heads and passing each to his own liking and each according to his own prejudices and suspicions. In the presence of a mighty common foe, we have learned the lesson of mutual respect and confidence. Brought together as we were in this great gathering for mutual project and for mutual help, the meeting gave redound to great good.

A loyalty league was organized with representatives of the employers, as well as representatives of the employees. The Negro employees were organized with advisory power. It is to be distinctly regretted that the organization did not see fit to put at least one representative of the Negro Labor organizations upon the Evecutive Committee of the league, so that the large Negro element might have a direct voice in the affairs of the League. It will be found, first and last that it will be a great deal more satisfactory to all concerned, if the Negro is dealt with direct and not by proxy. The Negro's mind and attitude will be best interpreted by one of his own race and we will avoid misunderstanding and difficulties, if we consult and advise with Negroes directly, as to what they desire in the matter of labor conditions and otherwise.

This meeting of inter-racial co-operation is one of the by-products of the war. All over the South, the races are finding points of contact and forgetting points of differences. This getting together is a revelation to both. First of all, the Negro fiinds that the white man has not as many horns as he is supposed to have had and the white man finds that the Negro is not as objectionable and as offensive as he was thought to be and both have realized that there is a common interest that demands a common understanding and the co-operation of all. Such inter-racial meetings strengthen confidence, promote good will and will leave us, when the war is over, in a much more friendly attitude toward each other than we have ever had. We will forget our suspicions and our mistrusts and much of the racial differences and antipathy of the past, which have been due largely to mistrust and to suspicions. Each race had boasted of knowing each other when, as a matter of fact, we have known each other very little. It is proverbial that the Negro is showing himself to be every inch a man. It is but the statement of a well known fact when we say that the white man has held himself decidedly aloof from the Negro, so that we have known very little of each others mental attitude and the deeper motives that impel us in life. We are going to get a great deal out of this war and all the victories will not be on the Western front. There will be a great many victories wtihin, and one of them will be a better understanding of the races in the South and in this country at large.

Let no one assume that we expect that all the wrinkles and all the mis-understandings will be smoothed out and that there shall be any inter-blending of the races, for there will not be. The races will be as distinct when the war is over as they are now, but please God, there will be more common sense and a more decided appreciation of each others worth and a sense of our absolute interdependence, so that there shall not be petty nagging and the foolish and indefensible barriers which confront us on every hand and which are an impeachment, both to our common sense, our mutual interpendence and our ability to co-operate in the interest of all.

URGES SQUARE DEAL FOR RACE

Southern University Commission, Composed of White Educators, Makes Report.

The New York Age. 6-15-18

GIVES VIEW ON MIGRATION

Commission Says South Can Prevent Negro from Going to Other Sections If It Will Give Him a Larger Measure of Those Things Dear to Every Humar Being.

The Southern University Commission for the scientific study of race questions, created six years ago by the action of eleven Southern state universities, has just published its first report. Meeting twice a year to plan and discuss its investigations, the commission has spoken little and studied much. Its only public utterances have been the three open letters to the college men of the South, all of which have been widely approved by the Southern press.

These letters are embodied in the present report.

The first is not only a strong protest against mob violence, but is an urgent appeal to college men to lead a crusade "for law and civilization."

The second urges college men to work for better schools for white and black as a present necessity for the welfare of the entire South; but it pleads especially for "a large share [of school aid] for the Negro on the ground of the common welfare and common justice. He is the weakest link in our civilization, and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his."

Negro Migration.

The latest letter, considering the causes of this migration, admits the South's inability "to compete on a financiol basis with other sections," but contends that "the South can easily keep her Negroes against all allurements if she will give them a larger measure of those things which human beings hold dearer than material goods . . . fair dealing, sympathy, patience, tolerance . . . It pays to be just and kind both spiritually and materially. Surely the South has nothing to lose and much to gain by adopting [such] an attitude."

A Formal Report.

The present report makes public the scope of the commission's study, and the minutes of regular meetings, with heir record of discussions of race problems with leading men of both races who have been invited to the various sessions. There are also valuable committee reports of investigations made. Gov. Brough of Arkansas, who was the commission's chairman while a professor at the state university, outlines the plan of work in an able paper presented at one of the earlier meetings. Dr. Scroggs of Louisiana has a careful historical study of the Negro's civic status. with present day applications. Dr. DeLoach, who was, while a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia, chairman of the commission's committee on economics, has a convincing report of the economic results of the university's fine agricultural extension work among Negro farmers; a report of interest to all who have the welfare of the South at heart.

Dr. Doster of the University of Alabama is the present chairman of the commission. The other universities represented are those of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi. Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, Dr. Alderman and Dr. Barrow, presidents of the Universities of Virginia and Georgia, and Dr. Mitchell, former president of the University of South Carolina, act as an advisory board to the commission. Copies of the report may be had on application to Dr. W. H. Hunley, Lexington, Va.

MONSTER MASS MEETING MONDAY

Amsterdam News 6-27-18

Movement Launched to Create Better Relations Between Races in City

An enthusiastic response has been given by the people of this city to the invitation issued by the Co-operative Security League for a mass meeting on Monday evening, July 1, at Manhattan Casino. Hundreds of leading men and women residents in all the five boroughs have declared to officials of the League their endorsement of the movement and their willingness to co-operate.

Many prominent persons have been secured to address the meeting, and the speeches will range from the Race's part in the World War to

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 8

local conditions in the Harlem district. Among the speakers will be Dr. Brooks of St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, Captain Ward of the 38th Precinct, S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League; Capt. John H. Findley of the 26th New Brunswick aBttalion, just back from "over there," and who will tell of the conditions our boys have to battle against in the Flanders trenches.

The Fifteenth Infantry Band will head a parade to the Casino. At the Casino, the nurses of the Volunteer Unit will act as ushers.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
OCTOBER 13, 1918

Black and White

"According to Major Moton, the distinguished negro who succeeded Booker Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, during the brief period of this war and by reason of it, more has been accomplished in the improvement of relations between black and white in the South than during his entire life-time previously. German spies please note carefully." To this parting remark of Dr. Scherer's in "The Nation at War" (Doran) one would like to add "Cologne Vlokszeitung please copy."

SOCIOLOGICAL CONGRESS TO MEET IN BIRMINGHAM SOON

Important Problems of War Will Be Discussed at Meeting

The Southern Sociological congress will meet in Birmingham, April 14-19. W. H. Thomas and other citizens of Montgomery will attend the meeting. Important problems of the war will be discussed. Delegates will attend from all sections of the south.

The meeting will be of particular importance to Montgomery because of the importance of this city as a military war center. The officers of the association urge a large delegation from this city as well as other cities in the south.

The program of addresses is as follows:

"The Solid South For a Win-the-War campaign"—Gov. C. H. Brough, president of the congress, Little Rock, Ark.

"The World War and Brotherhood"—Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, federal council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The War's Challenge from the Firing Line"—*Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Chaplain United States navy.

"America's Answer from the Home Line"—Dr. Stockton Axson, general secretary, American Red Cross.

"Keeping the Army Fit to Fight"—Major Bascom Johnson, commission on training camp activities.

"The Public Menace of Venereal Disease"—*Dr. Max Exner, International Y. M. C. A. committee.

"A Community Program for Public Health During the War"—Dr. C. W. Stiles, United States Public Health service.

"What the School Can Do to Prevent Disease"—Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

"What the Church Can Do to Conserve Health"—Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, secretary Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

"A Health Message From France"—Colonel C. U. Dercle, of the French army medical corps, appointed by the French ambassador.

"The Moral Basis of Permanent Peace Maintained by a League of Nations"—Dr. Frederic Lynch, secretary Church Peace League of America.

"The New Era of Southern Prosperity and Its Challenge to Conserce Human Life"—*President Fairfax Harrison, Southern railway.

"Every Southerner a Producer and Conserver of Food"— Dr. Bradford Knapp, department of agriculture.

"America's Obligation in Feeding the World"—Miss Jane Addams, federal food administration.

"Temperance the First Line of National Defense"—Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

"Lessons from Great Britain Regarding Food in War Times'—Sir Grimwood Mears, appointed by Lord Reading, British Ambassador.

"The Nation's Labor Problem During the War"—Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, federal department of labor.

"The Duty of Southern Labor During the War"—President R. R. Moton.

"Women and Children in Industry During the War"—Miss Grace Abbott, Federal Children's bureau.

"The Moral Basis of Patriotism"—Mr. J. A. Whitmore, of International Y. M. C. A. committee.

"Labor's Challenge to Democracy"—*President Samuel Gompers.

"The South's Answer to the Nation's call"—Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, North Carolina

"The Nation's Answer to the World's Call for Liberty and Democracy"—Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, representing council of national defense.

*Invited.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND RACE PEOPLE IN MONSTER MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

Greatest in the History of Shelby County.

At least twenty-five hundred Afro-Americans packed Avery Chapel, on Sunday afternoon, March 17th, in an enthusiastic mass meeting, the object of which was to demonstrate the appreciation of the Colored citizens of this section, for the leadership and public utterances of Bishop Thos. F. Gailor, who has won the everlasting affection of the Race, in this section of the country, by reason of the fearless stand which he has taken for the universal uplift of mankind.

The meeting was organized by the Rev. W. T. Vernon, pastor of Avery Chapel, and Ex-Registrar of the United States' Treasury, who has been universally acclaimed as champion of the rights of his people, at this time when every effort is being made to unite more closely the white and Colored races in the South. Preliminary to the monster meeting, Dr. Vernon called together over one hundred of the leading business and professional men of Memphis and Shelby county, to secure their approval of the plan which he had in mind. The men organized a committee of one hundred to foster this movement.

Then came the wonderful meeting of March 17th which will go down in the annals of the Race, as a red letter day in this section of the country. The meeting was scheduled for four o'clock, and at four precisely Bishop Gailor arrived at the Church. Through a long line of prominent Race men, distinguished by badges designed for the occasion, the Bishop was escorted across the side-walk, up the aisle of the church, to the platform. When Bishop Gailor appeared the entire audience spontaneously rose to its feet and extended an ovation such as one might expect would be accorded to the President of the United States. The applause continued until the venerable prelate was seated, and the sweet sound of music fell upon the almost deafened ears of the spectators.

Dr. Vernon called upon Rev. M. I. Warfield for the invocation, after which he stated the purpose of the movement, saying that the Negro had learned to differentiate between real friends and those who profess friendship; and that the honored guest, Bishop Gailor, stood as a concrete example of one who exemplified the highest and best in religious and civic life; that he had declared for equal and exact justice for all men, regardless of race, and that his high position, assured standing and eminent public services, all were being utilized to make a better day for all people of the Southland. The committee of One Hundred of the best men of the Race, with their friends, had met here today to demonstrate, in a pronounced way, their appreciation and approval, and dto do all possible to cement the races in an endeavor for better conditions in the South. He then presented Rev. F. A. Garrett, M. A., rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church, who in turn introduced the Bishop, as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, it becomes my privilege and very great pleasure to have the honor of introducing to you on this memorable occasion, in the history of Memphis and Shelby county, one who, in fact, needs no introduction at this meeting; one who represents all that is noblest and best, in the leadership, thought and good citizenship of our native land, the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D. D., friend of humanity."

The Bishop then rose and delivered a speech which from beginning to end was optimistic in the superlative. He began by enumerating the elements composing the uplift of all races, and went on to say: "In the Declaration of Independence every human being is entitled to three rights: Life—that is existence. He has the right to exist. Liberty—he has the right to be independent. The pursuit of happiness—and that means progress and developgment, and insofar as these three rights are concerned—all men are created equal." The Bishop's talk hinged on the fact that the growth of government and life is a question of evolution, and later went on to say that when the gospel of Jesus Christ became the law of the whole land, then everyone would get all of his rights and privileges, and a new age would begin for bankind, when the great doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man would be paramount.

Then followed a few remarks from Mr. Bolton Smith, who stressed the point that the Negro's best opportunity awaits him now, when his country has thought enough of him to give him the uniform.

Then Dr. Vernon, who had just returned from Washington, where he went as a member of a commission sent by the Bishops' Council of his Church to confer with President Wilson relative to the rights and protection of the Negro, said in concluding the meeting that he felt that the great men of the country were in accord with Bishop Gailor in the stand which he had taken for humanity.

The meeting came to a close with Benediction by the Rev. Dr. A. R. Griggs of Dallas, Texas, and the great gathering dispersed, greatly benefitted by what they had seen and heard, and all felt that some real work had been done this time towards creating a better understanding between the races. For this meeting had been called, organized and promoted by men whom the people not only know, but also can trust. The leaders on this occasion rang true.

EXPLAINS MEMPHIS MOVEMENT

REV. SUTTON E. GRIGGS ISSUES STATEMENT CONCERNING RECENT ADDRESS

It is often the case in the South that white people of character, wealth and high social station desire to do many things in behalf of the Negro race that they find themselves unable to do because of a hostile or apathetic public sentiment.

A number of leading white men of Memphis, whose fortunes are made, whose social positions are secure and who have no political aspirations, desiring to pave the way for the doing of some large things for the Negroes of Memphis and the South, recognizing the need of having public sentiment enthusiastically with them influenced the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to have the writer to deliver an address to the white people of Memphis. To a large audience containing many cultured people of both races gathered at the white high school building the address was delivered. It covered a period of one hour and forty-five minutes, was enthusiastically received throughout its delivery by both sides, and not one word of adverse criticism spoken concerning it by any one who heard the address has reached the writer.

As a result of the address and other activities in the same direction, co-operation between the two races in Memphis has been firmly established. At the first conference between leaders of the two races, held after the address, plans were discussed for securing things concerning which the colored people had about despaired. Now the things are in sight. The last act of the colored representatives at this conference was to secure a pledge that there would be no lynching of a Negro who had that morning ...ed liceman if he should be caught.

The movement inagurated in Memphis bids fair to extend throughout the South, and its purpose everywhere will be to secure the things needed for the advancement of the Negro race, and to grapple with unfairness, oppression and injustice in every form. A document, prepared by the writer outlining the scope of the movement, will soon be published.

The published reports of the address delivered at the white high school of this city contained some inaccuracies, a thing not at all unusual in reporting lengthy speeches. Basing conclusions upon these inaccuracies, a writer in The Chicago Defender, some time ago, denounced in bitter terms the address and the white people who arranged the meeting. Knowing that The Defender article was based wholly upon error, a reply in detail was sent to that journal by a representative of a committee of one hundred Negro citizens of Memphis. Up to the present time that journal has not seen fit to print the reply. Therefore this article is sent to the Negro papers in general in the hope of getting before the Negro public the true nature of the movement that has been launched and the fact that the attack appearing in The Chicago Defender was based upon expressions not found in the text of the speech as actually delivered.

The Negroes of the North can help the Negroes of the South in many ways, but not by shooting up upon the strength of unconfirmed reports as do the lynchers.

Very respectfully,
SUTTON E. GRIGGS.

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"THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY."

Negro Star 7-19-18

GULFPORT, MISS.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," is the life-blood of the Sociological Congress based on principles to mobilize the leadership of the state to win the war through health, justice, food and labor by making the home line as patriotic and efficient as the firing line.

In one of the prettiest edifice designs, (First Baptist Church) when finished, with Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, presiding, pushed from the shore one of the greatest movements to carry out the above principles, that has ever existed in the Magnolia State, began its history July 9th. The opening address by Prof. W. F. Bond, Superintendent of Schools. We saw education in a new light, when he was through, we cannot see why the whole state will not make everyone inside of its borders a prepared citizen and a strong asset rather than having some weak links in the chain and he made it possible for it to be done. Heartily, we received the message from Belgium by Captain Rene Sand of Belguim and the message from France by Lieutentant R. J. Bagues of France, Representing the French Government. We felt, it was our duty to help these our struggling and friendly nations, when they were thro.'

Wednesday morning, we turned our attention to the health side of the question beginning with the "Eradication of Malaria," by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Prudental Insurance Co. He let us know that it was everybody's business to keep down this dreaded disease and everything must be developed by all the people. He advised the use of quinine for 4 weeks and the eradication of the mosquito, but the best thing is to interest all on this matter. We next listened to a powerful address from Dr. W. S. Leathers, University, Mississippi on the subject: "A State Program of Public Health of Mississippi" when he had shown the possibility of carrying out this program and the effect it would have and the losage sustained from not doing, we caught the following: "The Negro must have a chance, and there is a plan on foot to better the conditions; Mid-wives should be intelligent, too many mothers and babies ruined and the danger of their ignorance. 300,000 children die before they are 1 year old or 62 per cent of the birth rates of the country and the undermining of the health of our young men of this country. Bishop Bratton let us know on opening the house for discussion that the health cannot be confined to sex nor race. Dr. Martin of Indianola, said: "Physical health should be looked at and elevated to a religious doctrine. Rev. J. C. Olden of Meridian, spoke well in interest of his people. Dr. Chas. D. Hayden of Greenwood, pointed out a few oversights that our race stands in need of and asked a remedy, assuring them of our patriotism.

The afternoon session was just as interesting as the morning, our first treat was from Dr. Thomas H. Haines, National Committee on Mental Hygiene, on the snbject: "Prevention of Mental Defectives and the Training of the Feeble Minded." While he reasoned so thoughtfully, we could see the weakness of his our South land and his plan to change things was so clear. He said: "A sound mind does not exist in an unsound body. Over 20,000 granted discharge on account of mental nervousness. He proved by illustration of an ignorant Negro, who had committed a crime, who did not have sense enough to realize the enormity of his crime: he thought only of the $5.00 that the White promised to pay and they did not pay him and that worried him. Such people should be helped for the benefit of the public as they bred like ones. You take up the mad-dog to save the public, why not help these creatures to save the public welfare of all. The moral challenge to the church to enlist in the Health Crusade" were ably discussed by Dr. Bonnet in the place of Dr. Worth M. Tippy of New York, Secretary Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Wednesday morning was still a strong flow of the knowledge and power of the best brain of the country, when Hon. J. S. Sexton of Hazlehurst, Miss., discussed the "Even Handed Justice in the Administration of Law." He said in part: "There are 73 men out of every 100 in the wrong job. It cost something for democracy, but it is a wonderful thing. There is no use of talking about an even hand just now when the law does not provide for it—women should vote and help make laws, in fact all persons should have a hand in the law that governs him. We need juvenile courts, not right to sentence a youth with old harden crimnals, so we need a Reformatory for the youths. Supreme court says in every case: it is not Constitutional that a man could not vote unless father voted before 1866. Negro 6 times a better teacher than a white because he or she has 6 times more scholars than the White teachers for less money; it is a shame, we need better school systems and the R. R. accommodation should be better." Just here we reached the sharp note of the South that has made the Negro long for refuge, viz: "The Mob, the Court and the Executive," by Hon., Bolton Smith of Memphis, Tenn. He opened with this expression and we pray God it will soon come to pass: "Whoever favors lynching will have to go out and create a universe of his own; not that this country shall give justice to a Negro as a Negro, but it is a challenge to civilization. He put us all in a row boat and showed how easy we could go; if we all rowed in the same direction. The frictions of races break up civilization. More machinery, more friction and love, the only oiling power. Recognize the noble purpose of man on earth by God, putting the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man in the hearts of its citizens. Too many feel that we have done our duty, when we do not take part in lynchings. We should feel a personal humiliation when it is in our community. Hon. Percy wanted the Negro educated so as to keep his race from being attempted to beat him. A community that believes in lynching cannot grow in justice to the weaker ones." In the place of President R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, we enjoyed a noble rendition from Dr. Monroe Works on "Justice in Race Relations." He had us to know that the economic conditions of the South should be improved and education would go far on the way. His latest statistic showed that the races were not giving each other justice in their relations and they should know each other better and deal with each other more true. We had able responsives from Bishop Cottrell and Dr. Chas. D. Hayden. We then listened to a telegram from Mr. Walter Clark of Clarksdale, which set forth this fact that whatever the Negro is the White made him. If the Negro is ruined, the White man ruined him and behind every blindtiger is a White man. Let us change him now to a worthy citizen. (Much applauses from both races.) It was wonderful to note how careful Mr. Alfred Holt Stone of Dunleith, Miss., has studied out the Negro, which he let us know in his address on: "Negro Labor in Mississippi." He said; "The Question is not what are we going to do with the Negro, but what are we going to do with each other? They are here and we are responsible for them being here. Our father left them as our heresy and we should take care of their gift.

Thursday morning we had reports of the organization, and there is to be a local organization in each county by superintendents, teachers and preachers. In the address of Hon. John M. Parker of "The Conservation of Food in War times," he let us know that 42,000,000 lives had been saved. He told of the three kinds of gases that two Germans are using one work on your heart, another on the lungs and another eats the body. He told of two blind boys, who lost their eyes in the war they say: the Germans said: "Comrades, Comrades!" and they being too much men to shoot them with their hands uplifted, would not shoot, but when they were near them they pressed their breast and a stream of gas came out which they set a fire which burned some to death while they only lost their eyes. He paid a glowing tribute to the Negro in this war time. The subject of "Federal Aid to the Producer of Food in

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

War time," by Dr. Bradford Knapp. Department of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C., was a master-piece. He proved that cotton is not the most desirable staple. He said: we can mend our shirts, patch our trousers and darn our socks, but we have not learned to mend our breakfast, patch our dinner, nor darn our supper. The question of what did you do to help win the war? will be asked. He told of how the Negro desires love and attention and gave us the story of the Negro that was about to be sent to France a few days ago, who had not relatives to tell him goodbye, but he had a girl down the road, so he asked permission to see her and was refused, he watched the others being told goodbye and he tried it again, finally he began to look out for himself, so he went to one of the Negro guards and told him his trouble and asked him if he would shoot him if he should run away, and he assured him that he would have to, so he studied a while and then said: "My father is in hell, my mother in heaven and my girl is 2 miles down the road and I'se gwine to see one or the other in 5 minutes. It takes 250,000 cars to carry 3,400,000 tons of food, 200,000 cars to carry 3,000,000 horses etc., so you see why the government would have to take over the road to push her war activities. He said that the United States is standing well in canned goods having over 200,000,000 for future use.

The membership committees showed that the Negroes were more loyal than the Whites in their representations. "The Food Outlook In Mississippi" Prof. B. P. Garner, Agricultural College, Miss., "the Henace of Meneral Disease" by Dr. Oscar Dowling, of New Orleans, La., first showing us how to look out for the future and the other showing how the pattern medicines are ruining the young men. Dr. G. R. Haynes, Representing U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., gave us a splendid address. He let us know that we could be brothers without being Brother-in-laws, but there was a common ground where we all can meet and understand each other better. "The Farm Labor in the South was nicely handled by Mr. Geo. A. Maloney. After the Evening session, Dr. Haynes had a council with the Negroes and set on plans for an organization and an advisery council, which shall touch along all lines throughout the State. Committees on organization was appointed and on Constitution and they reported the organization was profected. Last but not least Dr. J. W. Abercrombie, Solicitor-General U S. Department of Labor, of Washington discussed "The Nation's Labor Problem in War times," he was broad, fair and entertaining. He said: The war cannot be won without the Negro. The country produce three ready men: Washington, Lincoln and Wilson. To let you see how the Negro stood on the roll, we name the following:

The Negro Members of the Sociological, who were present:

W. F. Reden, Box 83, Doddsville, H. T. Sims, Greenwood, C. B. Caston, Gloster, Rev. Chas. D. Hayden, 519 Pascagoula, Jackson, Geo. H. Oliver, Clarksdale, E. D. Coleman, Aberdeen, Prof. A. J. Topps, 413 1-2 Johnston St., Greenwood, Prof. R. S. Grosley, Jackson, Prof. G. W. Brown, Bay St. Louis, Box 165, Rev. T. C. Williams, Box 672, Laurel, Prof. T. P. Harris, Columbus, J. M. Williamson, Shelby, Rev. J. H. West, West Point, Box 16, Rev. C. T. Stamps, 419 Washington St., Biloxi, Rev. M. T. J. Howard, Box 40, Brookhaven, M. M. Hubert, Jackson, J. C. Houston, 1918 33rd Ave., Gulfport, A. H. Henderson, Grenada, Prof. T. N. Scott, Brookville, I. S. Young, Brooksville, E. E. Rodgers, Hermanville, J. D. Zuber, West Point, W. P. Locker, Bond, W. A. Bender, Jackson, Rev. J. C. Olden, Meridian, Rev. W. H. Smith, Box 143 Prentess, Isaiah T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou, Rev. J. W. Byrd, Louisville St., Starksville, J. E. John, Prentess.

FLOOD IS SWEEPING CHATTANOOGA STREETS

Constitution

Water Breaks Over McCallie Avenue and Pours into Highland Park.

3-7-17

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 6.—Flood water broke over McCallie avenue and poured into Highland park, the largest Chattanooga residence section tonight at 10:30 o'clock.

Back water of Citico and Chattanooga creeks met along East Main street and flooded basements of several hundred residences. Paved streets in the inundated section were only a few inches under water and traffic was not interrupted.

Removal of families from the suburban lowlands was completed today and approximately three thousand persons, most of them negroes, were quartered in school buildings and factory warehouses.

Street car traffic is being continued on all except two lines by the use of launches and special foot bridges over stretches of backwater. One suburban electric line which was submerged yesterday was replaced today by operation of special trains by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. The Southern railway arranged tonight to begin operations of special local trains to East Chattanooga, where street car service has been crippled. The Central of Georgia and Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia railroad suspended operation. The Southern and Alabama Great Southern were forced to route their trains into Chattanooga from Wauhatchie over the tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

Fourteen thousand dollars had been subscribed early tonight by citizens for financing the relief of negroes.

Two hundred manufacturing plants have curtailed operations on account of the disturbance of labor and to use means for protective and relief work. City officials and the special citizens' relief committee said today they were confident that the situation was within easy control, and no outside aid was needed.

A VOICE FROM ATLANTA BY A SAVANNAHIAN

The white people of this country are seeking cooperation with the black man along helpful lines as never before in the history of this republic. On Monday at noon at Big Bethel A. M. E. Church of which the Rev. R. H. Singleton of Savanah is pastor, assembled a representative number of men and women of the race in response to a call issued by the secretary of the Associated Charities, Miss Thompson, to meet her and discuss every phase of Negro life in this community with the hope and intention of finding out the needy ones among us, who might be helped by this organization which desires a full working knowledge of the conditions among our people.

Some months ago, Miss Hattie Cater, daughter of banker and Mrs. C. C. Cater, was appointed by the Associated Charities to work among the unfortunate ones of our race, and who has performed her duties so well and so satisfactorily to all concerned, in bringing before this organization the real needs of the indegent ones among us that the executive secretary of this welfare society called the above meeting, over which the Rev. P. James Bryant presided and Mrs. C. C. Cater acted as secretary. Much and lasting good is bound to result from the bringing together of the men and women in this meeting.

All over the southland we hear of the white man asking for conferences and asking for understanding meetings and the like for no ohter purpose than to show his Negro neighbors that he at last has come to the conclusion that ignorance and poverty are crime, shame and disgrace upon any community which allows it, whether it be found in its white citizens or in its Negro citizens.

Our white neighbor are fast learning that the only way to keep their black brethren down into the ditch of crime, disgrace, poverty and ignorance, is to stay down into those conditions with him and hold him there. And too they have learned or are learning, that while they are down in the ditch of these baneful conditions effort to hold therein their black neighbors the procession of intelligence, progress, art, education and generalship has moved on, leaving them and their victim together, down there in the foul ditch of obstruction.

TO HELP NEGROES IN BETTER FARMING

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE

SEPTEMBER 30, 1917

Whites Address Meeting at Greenwood Called by Bishop Thirkield.

Greenwood, Miss., Sept. 29.—The demonstration at the mass meeting held here Wednesday night and afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church indicated that the negroes of Greenwood and Leflore county are going to receive aid and instruction from the white residents in regard to better farming and food conservation. The meeting was called by Bishop W. P. Thirkield of New Orleans, who is conducting meetings over Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana in an effort to bring the white people in closer touch with the colored race.

The first meeting was held Wednesday afternoon and a number of farm products were displayed. Superintendent of Public Instruction C. E. Saunders made a forceful talk. He spoke along the lines of better educational facilities and said that he was always willing to cooperate with the negroes in every movement for the betterment of their condition.

The county home economics agent, Miss Allen Smith, at the evening session made a talk in which she related that her efforts were not only directed toward the betterment of the conditions for the white residents, but the colored people as well.

The keynote of Judge W. M. Hamner's address was that the negro exodus should be stopped. He urged the negroes to settle down, learn a trade or continue farming, stressing that agricultural pursuits were the primary vocations of the negro. He urged that the negroes be satisfied with their present status at home, with a resolution to better it by receiving aid and co-operation from their white neighbors.

W. H. Hays, the retiring secretary of the Greenwood Business League, in discussing the work of the league during his five years of service, pointed out the securing of $50,000 from the government and the obtaining necessary signatures for the construction of the Humphreys Highway. Other good road work, including the organization of the Yazoo Delta Highway Association, of which Mr. Hays was secretary, was done by the club.

The King's Daughters have signed a contract with a well known lyceum bureau and will present a series of six attractions of an educational nature here, beginning October 23.

Greenwood's paving program without doubt is one of the largest in the state. With the completion of the block running parallel with No. 1 Fire Department, connecting Carrollton avenue with Fulton street, and the opening of the block between Washington and Market streets, on Cotton street, more than 30,000 square yards of completed paving is now the boast of the "Queen City" of the Delta. Ten thousand square feet of new paving contracts are yet to be completed.

TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN

MAR 9 19

THANKS FROM A NEGRO

Laboring Man Says Best Friends of His Race Are Here.

To The Chattanooga Times.

I feel that it is my duty and the duty of every other colored citizen in the city of Chattanooga if they see it as I do, to hereafter, and forever, try to live in the south, and as many as can, live in the city of Chattanooga.

Chattanooga has known no color line during this perilous time. Every individual has been cared for and I now hope that the colored people will see, who and where their friends are.

There is no north that can compare with our south.

I am only a common laborer in the city but I feel it is time for myself and others of my race to thank the white people of this city for their kindness.

JOE GERE.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Relations-1918
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Georgia Negroes Dispersed Abroad Remember State

The Atlanta Constitution

Colored People Living in Pasadena, California, Form Georgia Society and Write Governor and Chamber of Commerce for Pennants.

9-5-18

By David E. Munday.

That "there's no place like home," especially if that home is in Georgia, is still remembered by a colony of 373 negroes, who left the grand old Empire State of the South many years ago, finally settling in Pasadena, Cal., according to a letter received from them recently.

The letter was written to Governor Dorsey and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, stating that the Georgia negroes in this far-off city had organized a Georgia society, a home guard and a Red Cross society. It said they wanted to do their bit and stand by the administration, and would soon open a new armory, where they wanted displayed on the walls two pennants, one of Atlanta, the other of Georgia.

Both Governor Dorsey and D. C. Lawhon, assistant secretary of the chamber of commerce, were pleased with the idea, and have ordered that the pennants be made to order, the state furnishing the Georgia pennant and the local chamber the Atlanta pennant.

Seaborn B. Carr, the spokesman for the organization, styles himself as an ex-Georgian, who was born forty-one miles from Atlanta in Newton county, and after living in Atlanta for fifteen years went "west" in 1895. To quote his letter in part:

"We are proud of our former state Many of us remember Colonel W. L. Peel, Henry Durand, Walter Brown, Clark Howell, F. E. Block, John W. Grant, Rev. Sam Small and Colonel R. J. Lowry, but the greatest of all, Henry Woodfin Grady."

Goveronr Dorsey stated in a letter to the negroes Wednesday that he wished to officially and personally congratulate the members of the Georgia organization for the love of Georgia, and he was sure that the commonwealth of this state will be gratified to learn that their former citizens show such affection for their native state. As a token of friendship, the governor declared that as a latch-string he would be glad to donate a pennant, and stating that the splendid opportunities in many lines of endeavor still await within Georgia.

In answer to the letter Mr. Lawhon wrote that he was pleased to learn of the worthy persons of colored race that Atlanta has produced, and Georgia had the kindliest feeling for her sons, both white and colored, wherever they may be. It also stated that it is always regretful to Georgia that our colored people should leave us, as the greatest opportunities lie within the state's borders, as our factories are busy, our farmers prosperous and the advantages to the working men are greater than ever before.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Relations — 1918
Co-operation

WHITE WAR WORKER IS TOLD WHAT THE NEGRO EXPECTS AFTER THE WAR

The New York Age
11/16/18

At an interesting session of the Committee on the Welfare of Negro Troops, an auxiliary of the General War Time Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of America, held last week in New York, fourteen specific articles as a basis of democracy at home were presented, showing what the Negro expects in America after the war.

A general statment was presented to the committee in the form of a general statement sent by a representative of one of the important agencies identified with the war activities, who thought it well to call the atention of the committee to certain matters bearing on the relationship between the races in certain sections.

The author of the statement, a white man, asked the committee to give some expression as to what is the best to be done in the interest of all concerned. The reply to the statement was made by John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the Financial Department of the A. M. E. Church.

The statement of the white representative follows:

FIRST: That there was a manifest feeling of unrest among both white and colored people in his district—a thickly populated section of one of the Southern States.

SECOND: That there seemed to be a growing feeling of mistrust toward the white people, on the part of the colored people.

THIRD: That the white people were keenly interested to know as to what the colored people were thinking about; and somewhat disturbed over the fact, that there was a seeming disposition on the part of the colored people to keep the whites "in the dark" as to their thoughts.

FOURTH: That Negro preachers and speakers were encouraging their people to expect a new adjustment of things under the application of the principles of Democracy.

It was generally admitted that this particular statement was a fair summary of the situation or conditions existing very generally throughout the South; and the matter assumed definite shape in the form of the question at the head of this article: "What does the Negro want or expect?"

The following answer was given by Mr. Hawkins:

I cannot, and do not claim the authority to speak for the twelve millions or more Negroes in America; but as one of them, I beg to submit the following in answer to the above question. For the sake of convenience and directness let us follow the style of President Wilson and reduce our reasoning to what may be termed fourteen (14) specific articles as a basis of democracy at home.

I. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—The Negro wants the right to vote and the privilege of exercising that right in casting his ballot, because he knows this to be one of the fundamental rights of the citizen of a republic; and that any set of people who are denied the privilege of exercising this right will be rendered powerless in helping to shape civic affairs in the community, State or country of which they are a part. Let the South be fair and apply the standard of elective franchise to white and colored alike, and the first step will be taken towards removing the Negro's feeling of mistrust.

II. BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGROES.—The Negro wants this because he recognizes education as the lever by which a people are lifted up. He is capable of receiving it, is anxious for it, and needs it to help make him a better citizen. He meets every requirement in the way of taxation for the establishment and maintenance of all classes of institutions. To give to the white youths the privileges and advantages of these institutions and deny them to colored youth, naturally makes the Negro dissatisfied. When the South provides the same class of technical, high school, college, university, and too, military training out of State funds for colored youths, as is done for the whites, then another barrier to our progress and a mutual feeling of helpfulness will be removed.

III. THE ABOLITION OF THE SO-CALLED "JIM CROW" CAR SYSTEM.—Nothing has served to estrange the races in the South and create feeling of bitterness so much as the iniquitous "Jim Crow" cars. Even though the statutes of the Southern states call for "separate but equal accommodation for white and colored passengers," there is not a road in the South that lives up to the law. No difference whatever is made in the price of tickets; but all kinds of unjust and unfair differences are made as to accommodations and treatment. Negro passengers are often subjected to the most degrading and humiliating treatment imaginable. The privileges of sleeping cars and dining cars are thrown open to white passengers, but persistently denied to colored passengers. Under the system of first and second class fares, a better distinction could be made and less friction and bad feeling engendered.

IV. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNJUST DISCRIMINATORY REGULATIONS AND SEGREGATION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—In a Republic like ours, a premium should be placed on efficiency and faithfulness to duty. This is not the case with us; as this rule or principle is ignored when it comes to colored persons serving in the various governmental departments. They are subjected to humiliating conditions and discriminations; denied the benefits of promotion in line of efficient service. They have been refused assignment to work even after passing the required civil service examination, certified to and sent on for appointment with the highest rating on the eligible list.

In many cases, colored persons have been notified of appointment and, on written or telegraphic orders, come to Washington and reported for duty at a given salary named; and on appearing at the said department or bureau, have been turned away with the flimsy excuse that "some mistake has been made somewhere." The Negroes feel warranted in construing such acts as a breach of trust; the abrogation of a contract; or at least a violation of the code of ethics and a gentleman's agreement. And the result is an impairment of faith in the sense of honor and fairness on the part of the offenders.

V. THE SAME MILITARY TRAINING FOR COLORED YOUTHS AS FOR WHITE.—While we do not believe in anything like Prussian Militarism, we do believe in preparedness against invasion and oppression from hostile enemies. This makes it necessary to maintain our Army and Navy. This means military training of a certain and well regulated standard provided for and given in government institutions, or under the direction of the governmetn. This should be applied to white and colored youths alike. This is not the case now; as colored youths are denied admittance to our War and Naval Colleges. A most singular method of reasoning—Deny one the opportunity of a special training to fit him for certain duties and then charge him with being incapable of performance. But prejudice never stops to reason.

VI. THE REMOVAL OF AN IMAGINARY DEAD LINE IN THE RECOGNITION OF FITNESS FOR PROMOTION IN MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.—It is not fair to the spirit of valor and patriotism to refuse or withhold promotions to higher ranks from colored soldiers who have shown their valor on battlefield, stood every test and proven their ability to train, lead and command others, by a strict adherence to the rule of obedience and faithfulness to duty.

VII. REMOVAL OF PEONAGE SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH.—In certain sections of the South, colored people are subjected to labor conditions very little removed from slavery. Advantage is taken of their ignorance and hardships are imposed to the point of suffering. They are in many cases powerless to prevent such or to defend themselves against it, and they feel that their only deliverance is to leave the South. This is against the natural tendency and wishes of many who love their native heath and the memories of loved ones.

VIII. AN ECONOMIC WAGE SCALE TO BE APPLIED TO WHITE AND COLORED ALIKE.—The Negro's record as a good workman is generally conceded. He is willing and anxious to engage in all kinds of labor, both skilled and unskilled. But there is too much difference made in the scale of wages applied to colored persons as compared with the wages paid to white persons performing the same class of work. The cost of living is just as high for one as for the other and a proper recognition of this fact and an economic wage scale that has no color line will go a long way in helping to dignify labor.

IX. BETTER HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR COLORED EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.—One of the things that contributes to the spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction among Negroes is, the utter disregard of the necessity of encouraging better home life for the laboring classes. This is particularly true of those who live in what is known as "quarters" on large plantations. The day has passed for the shack or one room shanty. The people want homes provided with some degree of comfort, convenience, and too, beauty. They are being taught the virtue of these things; to have aspirations for them and the withholding of them simply makes them feel that there is no use—no hope.

X. BETTER SANITARY CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF OUR CITIES AND TOWNS.—It is a common complaint that in too many cases, the municipal authorities pay very little attention to having proper sanitary facilities in sections where the majority of residents are colored people; thus fostering troubles and public nuisances, which could be averted if more reasonable considerations were shown for the interests of all the people.

XI. REFORMS IN THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.—We do not condone crime nor do we ask that it be winked at or excused, but we do expect a fair and impartial administration of the law. In too many cases young colored boys and too, young girls, whose first offence is some petty misdemeanor, are sent to prison for long terms and placed with hardened criminals under such conditons as make it hard for them to reform. While for like offences, white youths are placed in some well regulated reformatory and given a chance to outlive the mistake and become useful citizens. In matters of this kind white and colored should be treated alike both from a humane standpoint and as a matter of justice.

XII. A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL BY JURY INSTEAD OF LYNCHING.—No people are safe in a community where mob-violence is tolerated. Violators of law should be punished, but by due process of law. The lynching spirit has become so strong in some sections that it borders on a disregard for all law, order and decency. Innocent people are often the victims of the mob; and the peace and well being of the entire community is seriously affected thereby.

XIII. RECOGNITION OF THE NEGRO'S RIGHT AND FITNESS TO SIT ON JURIES.—The jury system is one of the fundamental principles of our government and the privilege of exercising this right should be extended to capable citizens without regard to race relationship.

XIV. FAIR PLAY.—Just as the Negro has been among the first to give his best, his all on the altar of his country in every struggle for the defence of its flag, so he wants and expects equal opportunity to serve in the development of his country and the full enjoyment of the fruits thereof. This he regards as but a proper, liberal and reasonable interpretation of what is guaranteed to him by the constitution under which he lives and to uphold which he sacredly dedicates his all.

In submitting the above, Mr. Hawkins concluded: "I do not know how well I have interpreted the feeling of the Negroes of this country and shall be interested to have comment and criticism from any source whatever. Of one thing I am assured: It is a hopeful sign when a white man speaking for his people will admit that there is an anxiety to know what can be done to better the existing conditions and bring about better feeling between the races. I have tried to give a frank and plain answer.

"The time is ripe for a free and open conference between the races. Let us get together and settle our differences and settle them right. Let every Negro organization get together and find some common platform as the basis on which we can stand and feel safe and justified in our claims as American citizens.

"In this spirit the above fourteen articles are submitted."

LYNN MASS ITEM
MARCH 23. 1918

"An Evening Down South" Arranged for Members of the Outlook Club.

"An Evening Down South," with southern melodies sung by the Mendelssohn quartet, and a talk on "The Negro—His Handicaps and Successes," by Mrs. Butler R. Wilson has been arranged by Mrs. Adeline R. Tenney for the Outlook club, Monday evening. The quartet, including such popular favorites as Mrs. Ruth Williams Pickering, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Miller, Mrs. Isabel Bubier Ramsdell and Mrs. Tenney, needs no introduction to the club.

Mrs. Wilson has also made a name about Boston as an active worker of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Born of free parents, with a good education, she has come to be one of the most convincing advocates of the cause of justice for the negro. She speaks from personal knowledge, North and South, as a champion of her people.

Refreshments a la southern style, with hot coffee and mammy cookies, will be served following the program.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 8

A SURVEY

The Gospel Plan
12-2-18

THE EASIEST WAY OVER.

"Enter ye in by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many are they that enter thereby. For narrow is the gate, and straightened the way, that leadeth unto life, and few are they that find it."

The narrow gate and straightened way is not the hard way, but the easy way; and the wide gate and broad way is not the easy way, but the impossible way. Perhaps we can illustrate this by another figure. Let us suppose a great swamp of many square miles which would be full of deep holes. At one place through the middle is a nice plank walk a foot wide. The careful guide would say to the people that they must note carefully where the path goes in on the plank and they must walk carefully over the plank so as not to fall off, and then the journey across the swamp will be easy. But the reckless man would say there is the wide swamp, plunge in anywhere and wade through. You don't need to be careful where you go for all the going is alike. The crowds would plunge in and soon all would be in the pitfalls and drowned.

The system of human redemption is a carefully prepared plan and he who would avail himself if it must proceed with the greatest care. The careless and thoughtless go ahead and think afterwards and so suffer destruction.

The things that seems the most important are often the least important. The most vital things are often the things least noticed.

Often it must have seemed to the negro that he was suffering from race discrimination, but if he will stop and think he will see that the narrow gates have never been closed to him. In every instance the effort was made to fence off the wide gate. A providence was ever so shaping his destiny as to leave the narrow gate wide open. Just before the Civil War the temptation to rebel was great, but that would have left a racial feeling that could not have been cured for centuries. The negro went through the Civil War with an honorable record. He remained loyal to his master and yet never betrayed a soldier of the liberating army. After the war the good Christian men and women of the North and South combined to open the way for proper education and true missionary work and as a result he found his way into the best work of the age and that in association with the very best people of the land.

On the other hand, the theater and vain society functions and politics, at a time when politics was the most corrupt, were all closed to him. Thus, during the first fifty years when he was laying the foundation for the civilization to come, he was studying in the best schools in the land and doing missionary work in the best missionary endeavors in any age. If it had been the other way and the theater and vain society and corrupt politics had thrown the door wide open the negro race would be a ruined race.

But now, comnig home from the great world war, the nation must organize for the tremendous task awaiting us and the negroes must more and more take their place in it. With woman suffrage will come a recasting of our politics. The government itself will become more missionary in character. The things that will claim our attention will be more altruistic and less selfish. A much larger percent of our people will have to give their energy to uplifting enterprises. In short, politics will become safer.

With the passing of the liquor traffic, fully one-third of our population will be taken from an inefficient, vicious class making its living without doing its share of the world's work and put into the class doing the world's work. This will give us an opportunity to undertake much larger enterprises for the world's uplift. Even in the days of the inefficient third we often found many honest, good men out of employment. If now woman has come permanently into industrial life and the inefficient third is reclaimed because of the destruction of the liquor traffic, and we attempt to run industry as we did in years gone by, we will overproduce and glut the market and throw millions out of employment. But God has opened the way for great enterprises in upbuilding mankind and so there will be room in industry for woman and the inefficient third, for an army of the foremost of our population must now go into uplifting work which is non-productive.

The negro woman is ready for the new day. The negro race is the first race in the history of the world that gave the girl a chance for education as soon as the boy. In fact in many instances she had a chance before the boy. She is fast getting to the place wherein she is no longer a menace to society. So long as she was undeveloped men could look upon her as Sargon looked upon his harem, a dangerous element that must be restrained. She is now getting to the place where she can take her place in rescue and uplifting work.

In the very early existence of the human family men and women mated for life. Marriage was as fixed as mating is with the birds. There was no love for other than for mate and Christ asserted this when He said, "Have yet not read, that he who made them from the beginning made them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife and the two shall become one flesh? So they are no more two, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." The concubinage of the native chief, the harem of the despot, the prostitution of segregated vice, and the adultery of loose families are all bastard descendants of heathen altars. The simple and permanent relation of the early pair was pulled asunder by the altar of some voluptuous deity. As we journey back to God, we will find the marriage relation becoming more and more permanent and it will become more manifest that they are "one flesh."

Ideal society can come only as men get more and more to the place where they can look upon a woman as a part of the world's work and not in the old sense in which they feared her as dangerous to society. Of course the missionary teachers who opened up the negro schools after the war were not thinking of the age that is now coming; but how fortunate it was that they opened up their doors to both girls and boys and taught them industry along with books. Suppose they had admitted only boys and had required no work. Where would we be now in the opening of the new day? Most likely the new day would not have opened at all. Without this work we could not have produced a Woodrow Wilson and with a common politician in the White House no doubt the contest would have developed into a mad scramble for power in which Providence might have permitted Germany to win.

Let us then urge the negro to give all his thoughts and energies to the task of preparing himself for the day that is coming. He is invited and urged to come into the great missionary enterprises. He is to take his place in the great international work as an integral factor along with all the other factors. Our brotherhood is in a transition period. We have been a rather sugnacious people. We have forever lambasted the sects, the Catholics, the anti brethren and when we were not busy at that we went into each other. But now we are changing that spirit and we are seeking to take our place along with the other workers, contending for the faith in the spirit of the Master. The opportunity is great and they who would be in on the work must be great in heart.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
JULY 4 1918

CHARLOTTE AND THE NEGRO

No less a disaster than being burned out of house and home and losing all their personal belongings, modest at best, but meaning as much to them as a similar loss would have meant for the richer folk, was visited upon 250 colored people of Charlotte Tuesday afternoon when four blocks of their residential section were laid to waste. The Charlotte community shared in this loss to the extent that responsibility for the relief of the distressed population fell upon its shoulders. And this burden the city has nobly assumed. Measures for the alleviation of the situation were under way even before the fire died down, and that matchless agency for good, the Red Cross, was, in keeping with its record, first on the scene. The personal comfort of the sufferers was at once provided and arrangements were made for provisioning those who had been burned out. On top of that the city went to work looking to the arrangements by which the relief might be established on a basis of more permanency. City officials, Red Cross, charitable organizations and citizens in general, joined in an undertaking by which the losses of these people might be minimized and want and actual suffering averted. The sentiment manifested by the community was of the most admirable character and was in itself an eloquent manifestation of the friendly disposition and sympathy of the white people for the negro population. It is traditional with the South that it always takes care of the colored man when trouble overtakes him. The white man of the South never fails to stand by the black man in his hour of need. The full measure of relief that has been provided for could not be stated at this time, but the arrangements under way signify that the situation is going to be well taken care of. It is possible that in some instances the condition of the sufferers will be more comfortable than it was before the visitation. They will not lack for profitable occupation—the average Charlotte darkey is proverbially industrious—and they will move into new or restored homes with as good belongings as they had before and better, in some instances. The wiping out of these four blocks of homes served the good purpose of bringing into evidence the real spirit existing between the whites and blacks of this Southern community and the response by the people to the call of distress is in itself a beautiful thing to have sent out to the world. Tuesday's fire in the negro district gave opportunity for showing what Charlotte thinks of its negro population and the close guardianship this city maintains over the welfare of the negro.